



DE CURAÇAOOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XIV.

ZATURDAY den 11den FEBRUARY, 1826.

N. 6

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Wiede W. L. E. P.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 10den February 1826.
D'E ondergetekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gekwalificeerd, doest by deze alle Broodbakker te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden 17 onceen voor een Reaal; kunnende de Fransche Brooden een once minder wegen.

Op ponee als by publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
WM. HK. GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

Mengelingen.

De London Packet van den 11den November behelst een artikel uit Rome, waarin gemeld wordt dat eenige weken geleden de beroemde Champollion in de dagbladen van Italië had aangekondigd, dat hy op nieuw een werk zou uitgeven betrekkelijk enige punten van de oude geschiedenis, welke hy uit de Hieroglyphen had ontcijferd. Op den bepaalden dag der uitgave verschenen vele letterkundigen by die boekverkoopers, aan wie de affering toevertrouwd was; doch hier vernamen zy dat het drukken van het aangekondigde werk verboden was.— Men heeft vervolgens vernomen dat het werk van Champollion geschiedkundige ontdekkingen beheerde, van gebeurtenissen die voorgevallen waren, vóór den tyd dat de Godgeerde stalen dat de zondvloed heeft plaats gehad, waardoor het gansche menschelyk geslacht behalve Noach en zyn huisgezin zyo omgekomen. De Katolyke geestelykheid vreesende dat dit werk afbreuk zou doen aan de waarheid van de Mozaïsche geschriften, heeft daarom het drukken van hetzelfe belet; en het is te vreezen dat deze geestelykheid al de oude fragmenten van papierrollen op het Museum te Turin zal doen verbranden, om alle verdere geschiedkundige nasporingen voorttekommen.

De beminners der geschiedenis achter hopen, dat het in Protestantsche landen zal toegestaan worden het werk van C. in het licht te gevoen. De waarheden van den godsdienst zyn geheel onafhankelijk van de geschiedenis; het geloof van God en aan eenen beteren toekomst voor de doogdzamen na den dood, die hoofdwaarheden van het Kristelyke geloof, steunen op zulke wiste gronden, dat de echtheid of onechtheid der geschiedkundige byzonderheden die Moses ons nagelezen heeft, niets toe of afdoen om deze gronden te bevestigen of te ondermyoen. De Heer C. heeft echter aan de geschiedenis der aloudeel veel nadeel gedaan door zyne voorbarigheid, om zoodanige ontdekkingen in een geheel Katolyk land als Italiën is, rugbaar te maken; hy had alles voor zich moeten behouden tot dat hy al de papierrollen te Turin ontcijferd had en dan derzelver inhoud bekend maakte in Genève of eenige andere naborige Protestantse stad, welker regering al te zeer overtuigd is, dat het opdelen der gebeurtenissen van de gryze oudheid uit den afgroond der vergetelheid, geen het minste nadeel aan het Protestantse Christendom kan toebringen.

Ondlangs viel in een der koningryken van Oost Indië een Aeroliet neder, waarby eenne zware uitbarsting plaats had, welke de inwoners van die plaats zeer verschrikten. De Braminen van deze gelegenheid gebruik willende maken om het bygeloosige volk, in hen denkbeeld van het bestaan van bovennatuurlijke verschynselen, meer en meer te versterken en daardoor hun voordeel te bevorderen, verklaarden allen, dat de Aeroliet een geschenk van Brâma was, en dat men hetzelve in hooge waarde moest hou-

den. Ten gevolge hiervan werd er een tempel gebouwd waarin de steen als een afgod nedergelegd werd; en sinds door het volk aangebeden en offerhanden toegebracht. Korten tyd hierop, kwam een Engelsche reiziger door die plaats, hy kreeg kennis van deze gebeurtenis en wenende in het bezit van den steen te gerazen, wist geen ander raad, dan tot da volgende list toelegt te nemen: Hy ging dan by den Nabob en deed hem geloven, dat het vallen van den steen een slecht voorteken was, dat dezelve afkomstig was van den boozien geest, en dat zoo de steen langer op het land bleef, dat er de pest ongetwyfeld zou heerschen. De Nabob geloofde alles gaerne en zeide dat hy reds dacht dat het gheue goede voorteken waren wenschie dat de steen uit het land kon weggevoerd worden. Toen wist onzo reiziger zich deze wensch ten nutte te maken, en zeide dat hy deze mocht op zich wilde nemen, wanneer by Z. M. een dienst daardoor kon bewyzen; en zoo bereikte hy zyo doel, om den steen naar zyn land over te brengen, welke in Europa door berkweme scheikundigen ontloed geworden is; en men heeft gevonden dat dezelve uit dezelfde bestanddeelen bestaat, als die welke in Europa gevallen zyn.

Een koopman te Parys liet onlangs een anonce in de dagbladen van die stadt plaatsen, waarin hy aan het publiek te koop aenbood, een soort van zeep, welke doedeugd bezat om de baard schoon af te krygen, zonder dat men nooit bad, zich van een scheerimes te bedienen.— Een aantal menschen kochten van deze zeep, om de goed koop en om de gemakkelijke hoedanigheid van dezelve te onderwiuden; zy kregen ook hante baard schoon af met slechts het aangezicht met deze zeep te waschen. Men onderzocht den aard van deze zeep en er werd gevonden, dat zy hoofdzakelyk te zamen gesteld was, uit het gerwavelde gele Arsenicum, hetwelke welke de Turken gebruiken om hun hoofd kaal te krygen en welk by hun als een eleraard beschouwd wordt. De menschen die zich nu van deze zeep bediend hebben, blijven beardedloos, wyt de haarsjes der baard met wortel en al uit gevallen waren en werden in het gezelschap der dames niet weinig uitgelachen.

In het beschaafde Turksche ryk, hetwelke zoö krachtdadig door het H. Verbond in den stryd tegen de Grieksche Kristen te voortgegaan wordt, heeft de volgende wyze van straffen tegen de brood bakkers pleats: Een brood bakker wanner by zyn brood lichter maakt, dan het bepaalde gewigt, hetwelke hetzelve moet bouwen, moet gedogen dat men van zyn ligchaam even zoo veel vleesch afsyde, als eraan het gewigt van de brooden ontbrekt. De beul die het vonsis uitvoert, is hierin zoo behendig, dat hy zelden of ooit een stuk te meer of te min af snijdt, maar meest altyd het bepaalde gewigt.

UIT NEDERLANDSCHE KOURANTEN.

Karlsruhe, 23sten Juny.— Alhier is een nieuw reglement aangekondigd, betrekkelijk den Israelitische eeredienst. De voorname bepalingen van hetzelve zyn als volgt;

„De rabbijnen, en by derzelver ontstantenis, de ouderlingen der gemeenten, zyn gehouden den eeredienst in de synagoge en buiten derzelver muren te bezoeken. De rabbijnen zya verpligt, altyd in de synagoge te verschynen tot het waarnemen van den dienst. Alle afzonderlyke synagoges en godsdienstige byeenkomsten zya verboden. Er zullen uitzonderingen worden daargesteld voor hoog bejaarden en zieken. Het zwarte bord zal, overal waar hetzelve nog bestaat, worden afgeschaft, even gelyk alle

straffen, die tot de godsdienst oelening betrekking hebben. Men zal opbouden, de kerkolyke bedieningen in de synagoge, zoo als by voorbeeld, het regt om de wet uit de ark te nemen, om de wet voor te lezen enz.; en de meestbiedenden te verkoopen. De rabbijnen en ouderlingen der synagoge zullen, en wel de eerstgenoemde door aanbevelingen in hunne redevoeringen, trachten, een einde te stellen aan het heen en weder slingeren met het ligchaam, gedurende de gebeden, en aan het spreken der gebeden met al te luider stemme. De jonge lieiden zullen tot het natendaer van opgeleid worden, en die gewoonte zal verboden worden aan de zangers en aan hen die de gebeden opzeggen. Alle oneerbiedige houding wordt, gedurende den dienst, verboden. De plegtigheid om den godlozen Namen op het Purimfeest daad te slaan, wordt ten strengste verboden. Ook zal men geene kinderen, beneden de vijf jaren, in de synagoge mogen brengen. Alle onbetrouwlyke scherts, welke de jonge lieiden zich somwylen in de synagoge veroorloven, den dag voorerns of wel op den dag zulven van sommige feesten, benevens het onderling uitdeelen van lekkernyen, hetwelk de vrouwen gewoon zyn te doen, wordt scherpelyk verboden. Sommige der godsdienstige plegtigheden moeten verzaaid gaan van een Duitsche redevoering over eenige Hebreewischen teksten, as in welke de bedoeling dier plegtigheden wordt uitgelegd. Lykredene zullen niet anders plants hebben, dan ten verzoeken der bloedverwanten en tegen betaling. Op de sabbatdagen moet, na de voorlezing van het bepaalde gedeelte der Wet en van een kapittel uit de Profeten, een Duitsche redevoering gehouden worden.

Livorno, 12den Oct.— De Spectateur Oriental, welke hy de opening van den tegenwoordigen veldtocht, Ibrahim Pacha voorstelde als een volmaakt veldheer, welke door zachtheid en goedheid de Moreoten zoude onderwerpen, bevestigt thans in zyo blad van den 14. September No. 198, dat Ibrahim in de binnelanden van Morea alle steden en dorpen verwoest heeft, en wel om dat zelke zyne staatkunde vorderde.

Trieste, 1sten Nov.— Uit Napeli di Remania schryft men in dato den 5den September, dat Tombasi, Condurotti en de zoon van de tyka Babelio een senzienlyke somme gelds hebben byeengebracht om de Grieksche vloot te vergrooteen. De Grieksche regering had van buren agent by het Grieksche comité in Londen, deputees ontvangen, wærin hoop wordt gegeven dat lord Cochrane de Grieken zal te hulp komen, en dat de generaal Lallemand naar Amerika gesonden is, om aldaar twee fregatten te kopen en voor de Grieken vitteruute. Men heeft veel verwachting van deze hulp.

Parys, 9den Nov.— Ook te Fernambuk, in Brazilië, heeft men een inschrijving ten gunste der Grieken gegrond. Reeds hebben de kooplieden aldaar, 900 fr. aan het huis Lefèvre, gezonden.

Ideen, 10den Nov.— De Porte, de grootste diensten erkennende welke de onderhouding van Egypte in het uitroeyen der Grieken bewyst, en het nut betweelk zy nog van hem kan trekken om Griekenland ten onder te brengen, heeft een agent naar Alessandria, in Egypte, gesonden, om Mehemed Ali de verzekering van den Grooten Heer te herhalen dat alle protonen welke de Egyptische troepen zullen bemachtigen, onder het bestuur van hem Mehemed Ali, zullen blijven. Deze agent heeft terens den wensch van den Grooten Heer te kennen gegeven, dat de magt welke in Egypte disponibel is, moet worden aangewend int het bemegelen van de vooruumste Grieksche eilanden in den Archipel, als Ilydro, Spazzie en Samos.

De Curaçobsche Courant

Porte aan haren bevelhebbers in Moldavie en Walachia gezonden om met hunne troepen achter den Donau te trekken, zyn te Jassy en Bucharest aangekomen, en men verwacht thans spoedig het vertrek der Turkische troepen uit die prinsdommen. De Grieken van het Fout te Kostantinopel, welke uit hunne ballingschap zyn terug geroepen, zyn opnieuw in hunne bezittingen in die prinsdommen hersteld. Deze gunstige maatregelen door de Porte genomen, kan men toeschryven aan de nabijheid van den Keizer van Rusland en de Russische troepen aan de Turkische grenzen, en aan het verlengen der Porte, om met Rusland in een goede voorstandhouding te blijven.

Napels, 26sten Oct.—Men verzekert dat de bevelhebber van het Amerikaansche eskader, comodoro Rotgers, zeer te onvreeden is over de weigering welke by van de Porte ondervonden heeft, nopens de vaart van Amerikaansche scheepen door den Bosphorus, en dat hy deswegen, een bedreigenden brief aan den Keis. Effen di geschreven heeft.

Frankfort, 29sten Oct.—In eenen brief van den Italiaanschen graaf Pecci, uit Morea gescreven, vindt men het volgende verslag omtrent de Grieken:

“ De Grieken, aan wie onder het Turksche bewind, zekere kleeding-adragt verboden was, welke alleen als onderscheidingstaeken door de Turken werden gedragen, als by voorbeeld een tulband met een wit lint, een groene eas tan, enz., gelooven thans hunne onafhankelykheid niet beter te kunnen tonnen dan hunne oude meesters na tevolgen; zoo gelykt de vergadering van het Grieksche gouvernement veel daar een Divan.

“ De uitvoerende magt is samengesteld uit 5 leden en een secretaris. De president Condorotti en de secretaris Maurocordato, waren afwezig. Botatzis, vice president, zet met de beenen kruiseling over elkaader in de vergaderzaal. De andere leden welke met een half Turkische en half Grieksche costume gekleed waren, rookten hunne pypen en vermaakten zich.

“ Condorotti is uit Hydra geboren, en wordt door het volk niet bemind om dat hy in den hout, en veldtocht niet gelukkig is geweest. Ook beschuldigt men hem dat hy zyne landgenooten, da Hydrioten, te veel toegedaan is.—Botatzis is van het eiland Spezzia, en even als de president zeer ryk. Het is een uitmontend vaderlander; doch hy is bejaard en heeft geene ondervinding van zaken.—Maurocordato, het derde lid der uitvoerende magt, is uit de provincie Maina, het zuidelijkste van Morea; hy spreekt overigens Botatzis niets dan Grieksche. Spiliotakis is ook een Moreoot en Colletti een Albanees; deze laatste was geneesheer by Ali Pacha en is in Italië opgevoed; het is een grote intrigant.

“ Maurocordato is in het Fanar geboren, wylde het Grieksche kwartier te Kostantinopel; hy spreekt vlug Fransch, en zyn omgang is vengensam en geestig. Hy is in 's Lands zaken zeer bedreven en is voortverend; doch de wyl hy beter de pen, dan den degen kan voeren, heeft hy weinig invloed by de Grieken.

“ De minister, zyn geen leden van gewigt. Het wetgevende lichaam is uit 80 leden te samen gesteld; er besonden zich 50 te Napoli. Zy waren slecht gehoovest, doch zy hadden hunne zittingen mer veel waardigheid. Notus, hunne president, is een Moreoot en zeer bemind. Spiridion Tricupis is hunne beroemste spreker of eersteur.”

Men verneemt dat het Noord-Amerikaansche eskader, onder bevel van den comodoro Rogers, den 12, in de haven van Napoli di Romagna is aangekomen. De leden van het Grieksche gouvernement hadden zich aan boord van diep beveiligd begeven, en waren door hem met veel onderscheiding ontvangen geworden. By hun vertrek werden 17. salut schoten geslagen, gedaan wachten tyd de Grieksche vlag werd op gehesen. De comodoro Rogers had ook een bezoek by de leden van het Grieksche gouvernement afgelegd, en was toen door 60 officieren van zyn eskader vergezeld geweest.

De Grieksche troepen hadden voor hem gedienst. Men wil dat er onderhandelingen tussen het Grieksche gouvernement en den comodoro Rogers zyn geopend, met oogmerk om hen tot strand te brengen. De Vereenigde Staten hebben seder enige jaren de noodzakelykheid toegezien om een Amerikaansch Etablissement in de Middeel- en Zee te hebben; en men zegt thans dat het Amerikaansche gouvernement zes fregatten ter dispositie van het Grieksche gouvernement wil stellen, indien hetzelfde het eiland Miln, aan Amerika wil afstaan.

Uit New York schrijft men, dat het Mexicaansche gouvernement eenen zamenwerking heeft ontdekt, aan welkers hoofd zich enige getrouwlyken bevonden, wiers oogmerk was, om den Carlos tot Keizer van Mexico uit te roepen. De meeste opperhoofden waren onder escorte, naer Mexico gezonden.

Petersburg, 1sten Nov.—Eene keizerlyke uitspraak van alle kooplieden toe, welke uit hoopte van uitstekende diensten van vaderlands lievende daden, ridders orden ontvangen hebben, voor zich en voor hunne nakomelingen in den Russischen adelstand te treden, zelfs wannerer zy hun beroep als kooplieden voortzetten.

Trieste, 5den Nov.—Een vaartuig in 10 daagen van Zante alhier aangekomen, brengt de tyding mede, dat de Turkisch Egyptische vloot uit Alexandria is uitgegaan en den 19. Octo ber acht in de wateren van Kandia gevonden. De Grieksche vloot was nabij het eiland Scutari. Het is dus waarschynlyk dat wy spoedig belangrijke tydingen zullen ontvangen.

's Gravenhage, 14den Nov.—In de zitting

van de Tweede Kamer der Staten Generaal van heden, werd gelezen een Koninklyke boodschap, gedragtende Amsterdam, den 2. dezor, ten geleide van een concept wét, ter voorziening in de geldelyke behoeften van 's Ryks overzeesche bezittingen, benevens een memoria van toelichting, in welke die behoeften, en de middelen om daarin te voorzien, ontwikkeld zyn.

We copied from the St. Thomas Times of the 4th inst. the following extract of the London Courier of the 26th Dec. last:

Petersburg, Dec. 9.—This capital is plunged into the deepest affliction, by the arrival of a courier with the melancholy news of the death of his majesty the Emperor of Russia, of an inflammatory fever, at Taganrook, on the 19th of November (Dec. 1.) Immediately on the arrival of the courier, the Imperial Family, the Council of State, and the principal officers of state, assembled in the Palace. The Grand Duke Constantine was proclaimed Emperor by the title of Constantine I. and, all together, the Grand Duke Nicholas at the head of the Guards, took the oath to the new Monarch the 27th Nov. (9th Dec.) His Majesty the Emperor is not yet arrived here.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The Quotidienne favours the world with a laboured argument to prove that now is the time to attack England! The reasoning is most curious. England is the tyrant of the seas. Her maritime domination can only be overthrown by the united fleets of France and Spain. But in order to furnish Spain with means to play her part effectually in this grand alliance, it is absolutely necessary that her Colonies, or the greater part of them, should be restored to her—that they should be placed under a generous and enlightened administration—and that the activity which they now display in revolutions and insurrections should be directed to improvements in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. When all this is done, “then Spain will have quickly acquired a Navy, which united with that of France and some other States, will be able to rescue the Continent from the maritime oppression of England.”

NOVEMBER 16.

Corfu, Oct. 18.—A report is spread that Milti, having convinced himself that the Turkish and Egyptian fleets were united in the Port of Alexandria, and were preparing to sail to convey new supplies of troops and ammunition to the Morea and Acarnania, had filled with stones several vessels lately captured, and sunk them at the entrance of the Port, thus preventing the enemy from coming out.

Lisbon, Oct. 28.—Private letters from Rio Janeiro contain news on two other subjects of the highest importance. The one would lead us to believe that the Emperor Don Pedro will immediately make a voyage to Europe to offer personally his homage to his august father, and to cement still more his reconciliation with him after the great act of insubordination which secured to him the Imperial Crown of Brazil; the other, that the English having accepted those conditions which the American Republics had wished her to undertake, to bring to a termination the discussions pending between the Government of Brazil and that of Buenos Ayres, respecting the territory of Monte Video, Sir, Charles Stuart had commenced the negotiations on this subject with a great probability of success.

NOVEMBER 18.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The Ami de la Religion et du Roi contains another diatribe against the Netherlands, which it accuses of having embraced the Liberal party, of giving all places to Protestants and Freemasons. These calumnies are odious. The Ami gives the initials of several persons who, it says, are of the party of the Freemasons in the Ministry and in the Parliament. Such accusations against Foreign governments appear to us very extraordinary, though they are accounted for by the Charter being revolutionary, and the doctrines of Bossuet heretical.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 19.

THE MONEY MARKET.

An indescribable gloom was diffused through the city yesterday morning, by the knowledge of the fact, previously suspected, that the house of Sir Peter Pole, Thornton, and Co. of Bartholomew lane, bankers, did not open for business. This house was among the most considerable in London, the firm being agents for no less than forty-seven provincial banks. As soon as the event was rendered certain, which was at nine o'clock, when the presentation of checks takes place, many persons assembled on the Exchange to inquire into the causes which led to it, and to learn if the credit of any other houses had been placed in danger. Some persons were base enough at this juncture to profit by the alarm which the countenances of the inquirers betrayed, to spread openly reports of other failures, mentioning without reserve the names of the most respectable firms, with the view of producing by the alarm a further depression of the funds; and such was the state

of mind in which the bankers were placed, that no report, however absurd, failed to obtain implicit belief. At about eleven o'clock the alarm had reached its height, and so great was it, that men evidently felt as if all that was stable in the property of merchants or bankers was about to be involved in ruin. Some circumstances, however, transpired shortly afterwards, which tended very much to moderate the general agitation. The amount for which Messrs. Pole, Thornton, and Co. have failed has been variously stated, and there probably exists no date at present in which any just estimate can be formed; but we have reason to believe that their deficiency does not exceed £200,000.—

Their customers in general are not supposed to have had very large balances in their hands.—It ought to be observed, since the declaration can no longer be injurious, that this is the house adverted to on a former occasion, as having received assistance from the Bank, on laying before the directors such a statement of their affairs as was admitted at the time to be satisfactory. The amount advanced by the Bank is said to have been near £300,000, and that sum, it was alleged, would be sufficient to secure the house against any future danger. In a week from that time, the firm has suspended its payments. The letters from the country brought intelligence of two failures of provincial banks, but their circulation is said not to be extensive,—that of Dobson and Co., of Maidstone. The letter was one of the agency banks of Messrs. Pole, Thornton, and Co. An extraordinary number of country bankers from all parts of England were in town yesterday, either for the purpose of procuring specie and Bank notes as a protection against a run on them, or to ascertain by their own observations the state of affairs among their London friends. Several of them were to be seen in most of the leading banking-houses, anxiously waiting their turn for an interview with the principals. The heads of nearly all the London houses are as regular and constant in their attendance during this unsettled state of the money market as any of their clerks, so frequent are the applications to them for supplies of specie and Bank notes for the country. This gloom without doors, and the events which produced it, were sensibly felt at the Stock Exchange. Such was the pressure to effect sales of Exchequer bills, that those securities not only fell to an enormous discount, but the brokers who deal in them, who are few in number, became so much alarmed that they closed their books, and actually refused for a short time to engage in any transactions whatever. At that period the current quotations were 50s. discount, but some purchasers at that price having appeared in the market, the brokers took courage, and business went on as usual. The discount afterwards fell to 60s., and even on those bills for which money may be obtained at a day's notice at the Exchequer, the discount was 25s.: in other words, a holder preferred receiving his £100 minus 25s. to day, rather than wait till to-morrow to receive his £100 in full. This state of things lasted so long only as was necessary to effect those sales to which persons having large money transactions to conduct were necessarily compelled. The discount on Exchequer bills was diminished to 35s., and Consols for the account rose to 83*1/2*, at which price business closed. The Bank Directors, it is said, rejected very few of the foreign bills presented to them yesterday to discount. Such, however, is the extraordinary want of confidence without doors, that rich individuals accustomed to employ their money in discounts, refuse nearly all accommodation, even to first rate paper, and the consequence is truly dreadful to those who hold that which possesses inferior credit. It is entirely useless to the owners, who would probably offer in aid £10,000 in nominal amount to obtain the loan of £1,000. It is common to hear of men worth £100,000 asking the loan of £1,000 or £2,000 as a personal favour, on what would be termed, at any other period but this, anexceptionable security. Indeed, in most cases it is not the character of the security which is considered, but the impossibility of procuring money at all. Next to the want of confidence, which has all along acted and is still acting most fatal, as the chief cause of the existing distress, may be classed the diminution of their resources by the London bankers to assist their country connections, which makes them absolutely unable to give that assistance which their town friends have been accustomed to expect at their hands.

NEW YORK.

JANUARY 7.

Athens, Sept. 18.—The Greeks availing themselves of a Spanish vessel going from Corfu to Egypt, for the purpose of showing either their generosity or their self-congratulation, have sent to Mohamed Ali about sixty Arabs, taken prisoners in different places, and the pilot whom they decoyed on board their ship by the Russian flag, and put into the fire ship which they sent into the port of Alexandria.

An officer has arrived here from Napoli, who has been sent to teach the troops the European discipline.

JANUARY 18.

An expedition for Montevideo, composed of two frigates and several sloops of war and transports, with about 2,000 troops, sailed from Rio Janeiro November 20th. It was reported that a privateer was fitting out in the River Plate, with a commission from the Patriot General Lavalle.

De Curaçaoche Courant.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

In reading the French papers of the present day, we seem to be looking back through a vista of two hundred and fifty years, to the era of St. Bartholomew. It is true that the faggot and stake are not called into operation; but the spirit which directed the employment of these ancient weapons of ecclesiastical authority appears to flourish in immortal youth. The *Courier Francais* of the 14th gives the history of a prosecution instituted by the public officer against sixteen women, two children, and one man, detected *flagranti delicto* in the enormous offence of reading the New Testament, in a private house, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The prosecution ended in the conviction of all the offenders, who were fined (the children among the rest) in the mitigated penalty of fifty francs each.

It is impossible to ascribe the system of which this prosecution is an example, to any other motive than honest bigotry on the part of the king; for surely there is no one object which that Monarch can hope to obtain by such a system, if it be not the favour of his priests, or as these dangerous counsellors teach him to believe, the favour of Heaven;—for what purpose of philanthropy or of kingly ambition can he hope to serve, by plunging France again into the darkness of the sixteenth century. Is it the national greatness of the kingdom committed to his sceptre, which he would cultivate? He has Spain before his eyes to teach how little the suppression of knowledge and the despotism of a priesthood, like that which he would raise in France, advances the external greatness of any state. Does he desire to cultivate the internal security, the commercial wealth, and the moral welfare of his subjects? he has had an opportunity of personally witnessing the growth of all these inestimable blessings in Great Britain, under a system opposite in all respects to that to which he subjects France? Does his majesty regard his personal security, and the preservation of his dynasty? He cannot but recollect that it was the recoil of public feeling from a superstitious tyranny, like that which he labours to erect, that sent one of his brothers to the scaffold, and drove another with himself, and tens of thousands of his friends and priests, into exile—an exile that would have been eternal but for the miraculous courage and constancy of one free protestant State. These considerations lead to the unavoidable conclusion, that the bigotry of Charles is sincere and disinterested, and therefore, perhaps, incurable. We may be therefore prepared for a succession of attacks upon the small remnant of religious liberty that still lingers in France; one of the consequences of which must be a renewal of the religious divisions of Europe. Already, the *Court Journals* of France have opened their attacks upon the Protestant governments of Great Britain, and the Netherlands; and the disaffected Roman Catholics in the States in question, do not scruple to avow their hope of aid from France. Such a state of things might be formidable, were it not that knowledge has now made too great a progress in Europe to retrograde at the command of any despot; and that it constitutes a power, now dormant and inactive it is true, but which would be called into operation by the first overt act of hostility against either of the free states obnoxious by their civil and religious liberty.

[From Bell's Weekly Messenger, Nov. 14.]

The presentation of Mr. Hurtado at Court, on Friday last, completes our alliance with the South American States, and now severs the chain of dominion which bound them to the Spanish Monarchy; and though, strictly speaking, the presentation of that gentleman at Court only crowns the recognition of one of the new Republics, it establishes the independent rights, and decides on the separate existence of the whole. Questions of minor importance may remain to be settled between us and some of them—accidental circumstances may accelerate or retard the arrival of political envoys, but the great measure of acknowledgment, so far as principle is concerned, is now complete, and Mexico, Buenos Ayres, Chile, & Brazil, may enjoy as soon as they please the privileges of Colombia.

AFTER BUONAPARTE WAS SET ASIDE, THERE WAS A QUESTION AMONG THE ALLIES, OF THE POSSIBLE EXPEDIENCY OF PLACING SOME OTHER THAN A BOURBON ON THE THRONE OF FRANCE.

Mr. Canning's State Paper on the acknowledgement of the Independence of the Spanish American Colonies, March 25, 1825.

Louis the XVIIIth of France! Louis Le Décret! jump out of Purgatory upon earth! Don't wait for the prayers of the Papists! But if there be such a place as Purgatory, and thou be'st there, jump directly upon earth and hear this! The Allies deliberated; when the throne of France was actually vacant! between a Bourbon and a nameless somebody,—but at least no Bourbon, no legitimate,—which they should place on the throne of France. This is, indeed, a death-stroke to legitimacy, given by the legitimate themselves. Hear this, Charles X. of France—(by the way, there was a Charles X. before, but no matter for that—he was only an honest Cardinal that cohabited with his sister)—Hear this, then, Charles X. of France, who art not yet got into Purgatory,

but only in the hands of the Jesuits; hear it, and tremble on that throne which by so mere a casualty is thine! Now, for our own parts we shall say, though greatly the friends to legitimacy, yet had Buonaparte actually been upon the throne of France at the time alluded to, and the deliberation been whether we should continue our endeavours to shore him off by means of a Bourbon, considering not the question of right, but the different abilities of the two men, the one to get up, and the other to keep upon his seat, we might have hesitated: but when the usurper is actually tumbled off, and the throne empty, to hesitate whether we shall replace the rightful owner, or look about for some adventurer—one of the French Marshals, for example, or Prince Illebenlohe, the Papist miracle monger, or little Nap, or nobody knows whom.—this is such an insult both to the people of France, and to the Royal Family of France, as we could never have contemplated. And this tremendous truth has Mr. Canning conveyed, or re-conveyed, to the ears of the Royal Family of France, and to the whole French nation, eleven years after the country had been established under its ancient dynasty!

We confess our wish and intention was, to let this very fearful subject drop: but that Mr. Canning may see the injury that is done him by stupid writers, incapable of appreciating his eminent talents, we must state that we have been provoked from our intended silence, in consequence of seeing the indiscretion which we are now reprehending greatly aggravated in the *Courier* of last night; for that journal—not to our astonishment, for nothing astonishes us in it, but—to our renewed disgust, avows that Mr. Canning has published the awful fact, which indeed no one can deny; and that he has done it—only to get the better in an argument with Mr. Zee. These are the words of the *Courier*—“Why should not that fact be ‘stated in reply to a false argument of Mr. Zee?’!!” And again—“A British Minister was not to presume even in the way of argument (mighty motive, to be sure!) to refer to the notorious fact, that even after Bonaparte was set aside, there was a question among the allies of the possible expediency of placing some other than a Bourbon on the throne of France.”

Now, in observing upon the notoriety of the fact, we have only to say, that if it be notorious, poor Louis XVIII., now getting prayed out of Purgatory for this as well as other sins, must have been one of the most notorious—we will not say what—that ever existed: and if this subject is pressed further, we shall make a collection of extracts from his various speeches and other public documents during his reign, in direct contradiction to this assertion of Mr. Canning, and stating that his Majesty was called to the throne of his ancestors by the ardent wishes of his people; that he was borne on their shoulder; and that his faithful allies, true to his cause, and the principle of legitimacy, &c., &c. In truth, we believe the late King of France died, and that the present King has hitherto lived, without the knowledge of this “notorious fact.” We shall now only add, that a deep stab has been already given to the amicable feeling existing between the two countries, as the *Courier* says (and we have been told that even that stupidity has been copied) “for the sake of argument.”—*Times*.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS,

New York, Jan. 3.

A letter received at Port au Prince, from Hamburg, states that the government of that Hanseatic city, had recognized the independence of the Republic of Hayti, and that it had named, for consul general, Mr. Weber, commission merchant, residing at Port au Prince.

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 28.

It is understood that the president has nominated to the Senate, as commissioners on the part of this government to the Assembly of America Nations at Panama, Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, (at present minister to the Republic of Colombia,) and John Sergeant, of Philadelphia. William B. Rochester, of New York, is nominated as secretary to the commission.

The nomination, by the president, to the Senate, of the commissioners to Panama, puts an end to all rumor on the subject of those appointments. The nomination has not been acted upon by the Senate. There is some difference of opinion, we believe, as to the expediency of the mission. If the opinion of the Senate be favorable to the object, the probability is, the nomination will not be seriously opposed.

January 6.

Captain Hilyer, of the *Lucinda*, from Smyrna, spoke on the 9th of November, an Austrian brig four days from Alexandria, Egypt, the captain of which informed him that the new expedition against the Greeks sailed from Alexandria on the 19th October. It consisted of 120 sail of frigates, fire ships and transports, with 30,000 troops.

Capt. Bokup, of the brig *Eliza*, arrived on Sunday from Alvarado, in 21 days, represents that great preparations were making when he left, among the merchants to remove to Vera Cruz.—A number of firms had already engaged houses there and were only waiting permission to transport their effects free of duty. The inhabitants from all ports of the country were looking to Vera Cruz, which seems to be de-

tined for the great commercial depot of Mexico.

By an arrival at Savannah on the 30th ultimo, in 19 days from Mombasa, we have a confirmation of the famine at Ceuta. And in addition, it is said, that the whole country north of Fernando Po, including Bahia, is in a great state of suffering from the excessive drought, being in want of both provisions and water. No freights were to be had.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, to a gentleman in New Haven, dated Oct. 29 1825.—“The times are still dubious; but I believe there will be a war. The Congress has been in secret session for three nights, and it is said that the Brazilian Consul has left the place. Every preparation is making here, and throughout the country for a vigorous onset. Extensive forts and batteries are rapidly finishing, and a number of gun boats are building, which are nearly completed. It is generally supposed that in the course of this week it will be decided whether we are to have war or not. The Brazilians have a fleet here sufficient to blockade the port, which measure will probably be enforced, in which case you will not hear from me again in some time.”

Extract of a letter, dated Havana, 20th December 1823.—“The long expected expedition arrived here on the 18th inst., consisting of the *Iberia*, *Lealtad* and *Perla*, frigates, and *Vengadores* brig, having nine transports under convoy, with 1500 troops on board. One ship with 910 men on board has not yet arrived, and 700 men it is said were landed in Porto Rico.

“The two frigates *Iberia* and *Lealtad* are new ships and of a large class, mounting fifty odd guns each, and are very fine vessels. Two brigs of war are to sail to day in quest of the missing ship.

“The arrival of this fleet has inspired the government with more confidence. No account of its sailing had been received, until the achr. Col. Armistead, arrived here, when it was seen in the papers of your city, which was confirmed a few days afterwards by a despatch over land from Trinidad, where a vessel had arrived which had spoken it.”

January 17.

The New Orleans Editors anticipate, that the events of the ensuing year, will cause the planters of Cuba, to emigrate to the United States: and they are beginning to advocate the granting them permission to bring their swarms of slaves.

Brazil Slave Trade.—The Treaty between Great Britain and Brazil, permits the latter to continue the Slave Trade four years longer, on the Eastern coast of Africa between Cape Degolfo, and the Bay of Luorenco Marques, and on the western coast between the eighth and eighteenth degrees of south latitude; also with the territory claimed in Africa as Portuguese. South of the Equator. This accursed traffic will of course be driven brisker than ever during that period.

Brazil.—Advices from Rio Janeiro are to the 23d of November, and bring the Treaty mentioned by us last evening, abolishing the slave trade four years hence. On the 16th of November the Emperor reviewed a body of troops and sent them to assist in quelling the insurrection in the province of Rio Grande, on which occasion a flourishing proclamation was issued. The Daily Advertiser says, before the date of this proclamation, news was received from that province of the total defeat of the insurgent troops under Ribeira; but it is evident that the rebellion has not been crushed.

The emperor had visited the marine arsenal, in the steam boat *Correio Imperial*, and conversed with the European emigrants, lately brought into the country at his expense; and distributed a sum of money among them.

The towns are engaged in raising subscriptions for an equestrian statue in the capital to the Emperor, as a “monument of gratitude to their august and perpetual defender.”

The Emperor “having resolved to put an end to the abominable custom of interring the dead in churches, catacombs and cemeteries of the Capital, to the great injury of the health of the inhabitants, by producing sickness among those who breathe the infected air arising in the vicinity of such places, from the corruption of the bodies,” gives orders that the subject shall be minutely examined into to the end that the project may be executed.

About thirty years since a poor Frenchman smuggled lace into France in the following manner: He trained an active spaniel to his purpose; he shaved the dog, and having rolled the lace round his belly, he put over it the skin of another dog so巧妙ly that it was impossible to discover the trick. The dog would then start, and pass through the gates of Malines or Valenciennes, in the face of the custom house officers, and would wait his master at a little distance in the open country. Such was the success of this smuggler, that in less than five or six years he amassed a handsome fortune, & kept his coach; the trick was at last discovered, but the dog long eluded the custom house officers, sometimes leaping over a wall, at others passing secretly behind a carriage: one day, however while swimming near Malines, he was shot, having then about him lace worth 5,000 crowns.—London paper.